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Dare They Change One Line or One Word?

The national convention which will meet in Chicago to-morrow is the supreme council of the Republican party. It is the law-making body for the organization. It is the ultimate tribunal of party differences. It possesses the initiative in the matter of policy. It formulates anew every four years the creed. There is no appeal, within the party, from its decisions and resolutions. Its utterances are final.

To this majestic council of militant and dominant Republicanism, the Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE of Massachusetts carries in his elegant portmanteau a typewritten paper containing a proposed new creed of the party for 1904. The quadrennial revision of Republican doctrines and practical intentions has been attended to in advance of the meeting of the assembly charged with that duty. It has been attended to at the blithe messenger who bears the document from the one man who has intrusted it to his conscientious care and elegant handbag to the thousand men at Chicago cally, after suitable deliberation, frame and deliver the platform.

Theoretically, the convention makes the platform. Practically, the members of the convention are yet in absolute ignorance of the contents of Mr. Longe's gripsack. Some members may know some parts of it, but they do not tell. They await the appearance of the authorized custodian and messenger. When the platform is laid before them, first in committee and then in convention, they will acquire the necessary knowledge of every article of Republican faith for the vear 1904.

Theoretically, the thousand men in convention can take this Lodge-borne code of resolutions and go through its contents with a harrow or a fine-tooth comb. They can tear it to pieces, mutilate it, modify it, recombine its constituent parts, reject its promises and pledges, eviscerate it, reverse its declarations, or pitch it entire into the wastepaper basket and then proceed to make the convention's own platform, if the convention so pleases.

Let us see whether they will venture to change a single line. Let us see if they care to alter a single important word of

the document. Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH and some other philosophers are discussing the evolution of an unwritten constitution of the United States of America, under which the methods of procedure originally prescribed in the eighteenth century have been superseded by the machinery of representative conventions and goverument by party. This theme of speculation is already archaic. The proper subject for philosophers to discuss is a later and more radical change in the unwritten constitution itself, by which government by party and the machinery of conventions are superseded by the dictates of individual will.

With Knox in the Senate.

Will the change in the Department of Justice at Washington coming from the appointment of Mr. KNox by the Governor of Pennsylvania to be a Senator from that State, which compelled his resignation as Attorney-General, mark a change in President ROOSEVELT's treatment of interstate railways, their combinations and mergers, the giving and accepting of free rides, and the making of lawful discriminations after rates for rei tht and passengers have been pub-

h. h d? P. obably not, unless the Chicago conention so decrees, and the President is not likely to permit that.

His start was wrong, and as he began he will probably go on during his present term, and during his next term if folly at St. Louis shall permit his election for another term.

Col. ROOSEVELT is not a lawyer, either by experience or by habit of mind. He seems so far as one branch of the railway law is concerned to have been inopa consilii, on coming into his present office. He was reported to have inquired of his private secretary, Mr. CORTELYOU. whether or not any law or custom forbade acceptance by the President of free transportation by interstate railways. The person inquired of, not having been a lawyer familiar with the Federal statutes, replied that no enactment intervened to prevent; but, nevertheless, the interstate commerce law of 1887 and its enactments did stand in the way. The several Federal district attorneys are therein commanded to prosecute, "under direction of the Attorney-General," and on report by the Interstate Commission, all statute offences perpetrated by free rides, and the President is required by the Constitution, as weall know, to take care that all laws are faithfully executed by subordinate offi-

new Attorney-General. Sherman anti-tract law of 1890, rather evidently be regarded as the policy of than the statute of three years before. the Liberals. The Premier said:

tended should be used to prevent unjust and unreasonable rates. That last named law of 1887 and its amendments aim to secure not only the publication by railways of just and reasonable rates, but also to compel carriers and their patrons to be faithful to those rates till lawfully changed.

It is to be said in extenuation of President Roosevelt's course that his predecessor, Harrison, began the blundering by using the anti-trust law as he did in the Trans-Missouri Freight case, and that CLEVELAND, probably out of loyalty to his predecessor, permitted the decision of the subordinate Federal courts against such use of the anti-trust law to be appealed to the Supreme Court at Washington and argued for the United States as if the executive and legislative departments felt that the courts below had been in error. Mr. OLNEY, then the Attorney-General, seems to have had a very level head in the matter, but our newspaper contemporaries who condemned him for his lukewarmness in vindicating such exploiting of the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890 had heads

quite the opposite of horizontal. If when the Joint Traffic Association case was argued before the Supreme Court it had been frankly stated by the Attorney-General that railway competition was impossible under the interstate commerce law of 1887 and its amendments, without violating that legislation by cutting rates, it is incredible that the decision could have been what it was. Suppressio veri is in argument suggestio

Even that decision did not, as nearly everybody now discerns, warrant the Northern Securities prosecution and

the judgment by 41/2 against 41/2. The disastrous blundering has been the outcome partly of ignorance, but chiefly of trust-busting hysteria, much like the greenback dollar hysteria, and the "silver dollar of the daddies" hysteria, which have passed away excepting in Nebraska White House. The work is finished, the and the region round about. What the forms are locked, and Mr. Lodge is the trust busters now require is the rest

But what may the new Attorney-General do in the matter of free rides? Will he "run amuck" under the anti-trust who represent the party and, theoreti- law of 1890 and in virtue of what four and a half Justices said in the Northern Securities case, or will he fall back on the law of 1887 and thus try to prevent unjust rates and discrimination?

War Horse and Woolly Horse.

The Hon. CHARLES WARREN FAIR-BANKS is at or near his culminant hour. Millions of eyes are fixed upon him. Thousands of buttons, beautiful with his face, are ready to be fixed upon the manly bosoms of a nation of freemen. We. who for years have watched him proudly and fondly, have a right to rejoice in his simple dignity and directness, in the modesty with which he bears his honors. Happy is the country which has such a man to serve her to his own loss and her exceeding gain:

"I sacrificed my professional interests to be come a United States Senator.

" I am a delegate to this convention because I deem it a high privilege to serve my State as such a delegate. " My present public position is a very desirable

All these words run to the same sweet tune. He sacrificed himself to be a Senator. He would sacrifice himself to be Vice-President. It would be a high privilege to be Vice-President. Hoosier statesmen want Mr. FAIRBANKS'S very desirable job. When duty calls Mr.

FAIRBANKS answers. A curious misconception, the result of some error of transmission in a Chicago despatch in yesterday's SUN, must be

corrected: " Senator FAIRBANKS has been informed that President ROOSEVELT spoke of him in the White House the other night as 'that woolly horse from Indians.' Mr. FAIRBANES is considered the exemplification of Senatorial dignity, and his friends resent the alleged remark of the President coucerning 'that woolly horse from Indiana."

On the contrary, Mr. FAIRBANKS considers it a high privilege to have Mr. ROOSEVELT call him "the woolly horse from Indiana." Mr. ROOSEVELT is a chevalier, a horse-taming hero. He could do a man no higher honor than to liken him to a horse.

The adjective "woolly" is especially becoming and decorative. It connotates Mr. FAIRBANKS'S habitual softness of speech and tread. He is a horse shod with felt, so to speak. Purity, durability, gentleness to the touch, good ference to that end so far as to prevent wearing qualities are associated with woolly," which is also a delicate compliment to our protected sheep. Most of all, "woolly" is a favorite comparison of the West, for which Mr. ROOSEVELT'S | times avenge themselves by making comheart beats with peculiar warmth. A plaints of cruelty to Mr. GERRY's agents, "woolly horse" is just the kind of horse wanted. Mr. FAIRBANKS's friends are such an extent that they dare not whip grateful for "woolly horse."

One of the first authorities on public opinion, a New York economist of national reputation, the Hon. BUTTON BIM. has paid Mr. FAIRBANKS an even more desirable compliment. He has brought Roosevelt and Fairbanks buttons by the wagon load to Chicago. Mr. BIM's political judgment is of the best. He has bet all those stacks of buttons that Mr. FAIRBANKS will be nominated. Whether he is or not, those buttons with their war horse and their woolly horse will be treasured by all collectors of the memorials of greatness.

Canada's Alignment on Protection. In replying to the recent budget speech of the Canadian Minister of Finance, Mr. R. L. BORDEN, the leader of

the Opposition, submitted the following

"No readjustment of the tariff can be regarded as satisfactory which does not provide such protection to our labor. agricultural products, manufactures and industries as will secure the Canadian market for the Canadian people.

"That at the present session there should be

therough readjustment of the tariff based on a Hist hairs a phrase by the man | declared and stable policy of adequate protection. in the street, now "up to" him, the Inter-table Commerce Commission, gut the be accepted as the general platform of the Conservative party in Canada. In The President has heretofore pre- an answer to the speech of Mr. BORDEN, erred to exploit against railways the Premier LAURIER presented what may

it is which Congress in- care coston that the tariff should be re-

invited more than once to revise the tariff, invited by friends, invited by foes; but up to this year he has resisted all such invitations; but to-day there are signs of the rising storm-signs of the rising of economic disturbance; and it would be well to trim our sails and set the ship, so as to have her ready to weather the storm. This is what is done by the changes this year."

After a little further comment on the general question of protection, Mr. LAURIER said: "If I am right in my conclusion, and I think I am, we have to choose between the Canadian tariff and the American tariff. If that be the issue, sir, we on this side of the House are ready to accept it, and we stand by

the Canadian tariff." On the night of June 15, the budget being under consideration by the Parliament, a vote was taken on the Borden amendment quoted above. It was rejected by a vote of 110 to 52, a majority of 58 in favor of the Government.

Notwithstanding this result, the decision is probably to be regarded rather as an indication that Canada is not yet prepared to undertake so radical a step in her fiscal policy than as a declaration that she is clearly opposed to a protective policy. That question can only be determined by a national election, and it now seems probable that an opportunity will be given for a test at no very distant day, perhaps as early as next

The special significance of the discussion and vote of June 15 lies in the clearly defined statement of party attitude by acknowledged party leaders.

Is the Red to Be Restored in the

Schools? Four-fifths of the principals of the public schools of New York are said to be in favor of reviving corporal punishment for refractory pupils, and for six months past many of them have been urging their views on the Board of Education, a committee of which is now considering the subject.

Corporal punishment was abolished in the schools of New York about thirty years ago, and when the Boards of Education of the different boroughs were consolidated the prohibition was extended in a bylaw. Meantime in schools other than public whipping of the pupils has passed entirely out of vogue. In families also it has fallen into disuse.

SOLOMON has been responsible for a vast amount of whipping of children in Christendom, because of his injunction: "He that spareth the rod hateth his son, but he that loveth him chasteneth him betimes." The birch used to be regarded as necessary to the equipment of every household which would render obedience to an explicit command of GoD; but nowadays it is frequently, if not usually. omitted. Solomon is no longer looked on as the absolute authority on the subject that he was once held to be. Many thousands of sons now in manhood were spared the rod in boyhood, yet no evidence appears that they are any more spoiled than were those who were chastened "betimes" as SOLOMON advised.

Flogging has been abolished in the navy for many years, and no deterioration in the discipline has resulted, but rather an improvement. Civilization once thought that cruel punishments, involving bodily pain and torture, were necessary as a deterrent from crime; but it has learned differently from experience. Nowhere in contemporary civilization are cruel and unusual punishments allowed any longer. We have of administering the penalty of death as painless as possible by the use of electricity as the agent. The brutalizing effects of public executions on the observers have been guarded against also by putting the condemned to death privately. The time was when one of the events which most sent up the circulation of a newspaper in New York was a hanging, even when it took place in the Tombs. It was the sensational event of the day, and the hanged was made into a sort of popular hero. Now the execution of a condemned murderer passes without attracting more than the most casual public attention. We no longer administer the awful penalty of death in a way to stimulate savage passions among the people.

That is, civilization has become more sensitive. It even resents the infliction of pain on brute animals. To prevent cruelty to children a special society has been organized, and it carries its intereven domestic discipline which seems to Mr. GERRY unnecessary or too severe. As a consequence, wily urchins on whom the rod has not been spared will somewith the result of terrorizing parents to their boys for fear of the law.

That, of course, is carrying humane interference too far and making it subversive of discipline needful for society; but when it comes to giving authority to anybody except of the parent to whip boys it is another matter. To give it to hundreds of school principals, as is now proposed, is a very serious matter; for the number of people so far self-disciplined that they can whip anybody without injury and perhaps injustice to the whipped, rather than good, is relatively small.

Would the revival of corporal punishment in the schools be of advantage to society and to the characters of the pupils and the principals? Gen. WIN-GATE of the Board of Education answers in the affirmative. "Lawlessness is the bane of our country," he says, and one of the causes of it he attributes to the failure of "our public school system to instil in the minds of its pupils a proper respect for authority."

How was it thirty years ago, when corporal punishment was abolished in the schools? Were not those the days when whole districts of the town were infested with gangs of young ruffians who terrorized the neighborhoods and against whom the police were almost powerless? Have the generations of boys since then been worse or better? The far greater peace and quiet of the town, the increased sobriety, the absence of the old gangs of youthful rufrelating to railways, which forbids | The Minister of Finance stated on more than flans would seem to suggest that there used from his been improvement during the period

since the whip was abandoned in the schools. For some reason New York is now far more orderly than it was before, and order is preserved more easily. Rioting, once comparatively frequent,

has ceased. The discipline in the schools themselves is more efficient than when it was enforced with the rod. In every respect they are better.

The Board of Education is receiving urgent demands for the restoration of corporal punishment, but when it comes to decide the question next autumn we have no doubt that the decision will be to keep the rod out of the schools. It will hesitate to introduce a reactionary policy by reviving a practice which has been abolished for nearly a generation.

Pride Goeth Before a Fail.

It is a mistake to say that there is nothing for the Chicago convention to do. Besides its prescribed work of ratifying Mr. ROOSEVELT, it has a gracious elective task. A brand is to be plucked from the burning. A mission of chastening, regeneration and uplifting is to be executed. The Hon. JOSEPH G. CAN-NON is to be improved, saved, taken in for his own good.

For his condition is alarming. Temperature, red hot; language, white hot. When the Hon. CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW began to talk CANNON, the latter 'ripped and tore around" like an angry bull, or, if we may borrow a famous old phrase of Congressional oratory, like a stump-tailed bull in flytime:

"I'll make that place a slaughterhouse if they ry to stampede that convention for me. If they cominate me I'll decline the nomination on the pot and order a roll call."

Then, PISTOL, lay thy head in Fury's lap! Mr. Cannon forgets that he is more likely to be the victim than the butcher. Besides, Col. HENRY WAT-TERSON has the first call on slaughterhouses.

Gaze once more upon the Vermilion Vesuvius, spouting flames. "Speaker CANNON," says a World historian euphemistically, "gave out a few words not to be found in polite literature." A less academic World historian puts us next the crater:

"Take that blank, blank, blanketty blank place" Why, I wouldn't be a dash, dash, dashed Vice-President for all the biff, bang, bing goldurned votes or money in the whole blanked universe. I'm going to take myself to the grave at the proper time, and 'll not be burried by a lot of blame dashed gosh-hanged, dash, blanked hoarse-volced, hooting patriots or anybody else. I'm Speaker, and I'm so dash, dash dashed well sattsfied I'd be blank, blank, blanketty, blanked fool to give up the dad busted best job in the world for the trifling. no account figurehead, blank, blank office of Vice-President."

To swear is neither brave, polite nor wise. Uncle JOE must be cured. The knout must be taken away from the Czar. The habit of arbitrary power must be broken. Uncle JoE must be reformed. He is not the linchpin of things. It is shocking to see him setting himself above Mr. ROOSEVELT. If the Vice-Presidency was good enough for Mr. ROOSEVELT and his protests against the unwelcome honor were vain, what ex-

cuse has this mere Congressman? Spare the rod and spoil the old boy. Humility, obedience, resignation are necessary to him. Just at present the forces of evil have a plurality in him; but he can be redeemed. "Take away that bauble," the Speaker's gavel. If Mr. CANNON is nominated Vice-President and the nomination forced upon him like senna tea rammed down a naughty child's throat, the dose will be salutary Mr. Cannon will have learned that he is subaltern and secondary, after all. After the first bitterness, he will bring forth works meet for repentance. If he is defeated, he will escape the "humiliation" which he dreads. If he is elected, the still air of the Senate chamber may develop urbanity and self-control in him and put out his St. Anthony's fire of epithets.

Uncle JOE CANNON must be saved!

Some of the young and superficial observers at Chicago affect to be surprised by the absence of enthusiasm for Mr. Roose-VELT They don't look for it in the right place. There is plenty of it, an ocean of it, world of it, at the other end of the wire.

Seldom has our honored friend, the Hon. JOSEPH HODOES CHOATE, given sweeter words than these:

"I would like to be present at that first interview in the White House when Lord ROBERTS and that counger soldier ROOSEVELT meet. That day I am sure public business will be suspended and Lord ROBERTS and President ROOSEVELT Will sit cheek by jowl from the rising to the setting of the sun exchanging views on war." A memorable day and meeting, a grand

council of war. We are not sure that there will be much of an exchange of views, however. Lord ROBERTS has been in the military business for only fifty-three

The General Slocum Fund. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. Why not ask the Salvaton Army to place their Christmas "Keep the pot a boiling" tripods at the street cor-ners to collect for the victims of the General Slocum disaster? Lots of us in Wall Street want to give

The Salt Cure for Ivy Poisoning. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please ac cept my annual contribution to the list of poison ivy cures. Sait and water-strong brine-applied soon after exposure, will prevent eruption. Used as a remedy it suppresses the litching and bastens

NEW YORK, June 18. A Word to William.

Sey. Bill! Don't you think it wise to ponder. Ere you rap that Judge up youder Where the silver Hudson flows? He is silent, goodness knows: Still as dawn, but fust suppose When he speaks, he quite agree: Give bim a sbow, Bill

Think, Bill! Think before you flercely brand him Think—be sure you understand him Pangs escape of grim remorse. Think-He, too, may own a cross A cross of gold, to which, of course a crown of thorns he firm secures. and fondles both. as you do yours, Better think twice, Bill. Friendly advice, Bill

Oh. Bill! stop a minute, don't attack him Really, now, you ought to back him Play him clean across the board. Store your anvil, sheathe your sword, Doff the gloves; you can't afford Or one, 'Us said, who voted for you Curl up your lash. Bill. Do nething rash. Bill.

CHRISTIANITY.

an Argument That the Christian Religion is Passing Into Extinction.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why de not men go to church? The answer seems to me to be a simple one. For a hundred and fifty years the Christian religion has been slowly expiring, and this fact is now clear to every type of enlightened mind except the theological, which is either unable to perceive t, owing to some peculiarity of its formation, not honest enough to admit it. world owes Christianity to the natural law that the social organism has the power of creating and absorbing institutions as the necessity for them arises; and, similarly, it is sity for an institution as a sustaining function ceases to exist, the organism possesses the equal power of throwing it off.

With the decline of the Græco-Roman civilization Western society became disintegrated, the decentralized feudal system was developed and the slow process of welding society into a more composite state had to be begun anew. One of the most vital conditions of such a process is the existence of ome form of moral order; and to maintain this the germ of Christianity was developed nto a religion of great vitality.

This germ was not by any means a new acquisition by society. In almost every pre-Christian century some man or group of men had arisen and put forth ideas which were pre-vented from taking root and developing dogvented from taking root and developing dogmas similar to those of Christianity only by the
fact that the world did not then need them.
At the time of Jesus, Judea was full of Messiahs
—since prodigal nature produces many flowers where one comes to fruition. St. Paul
provided the fertilizing principle to the teaching of Jesus, and lo! the Western world has
what it sought, what was necessary if it was
not to succumb entirely to the centrifugal
forces of a dying social system.

Grandly indeed did the Church perform
its mission. Popes and Cardinals may have
been censurable on the score of morals,
but these are matters of relatively no importance, and it can never be charzed against
the Papal hierarchy that it lost sight of its
great work of the preservation of the moral
order in a decentralized, disorganized society. Slowly, but surely, it helped Western
civilization over one of the hard places of
its development.

A hundred instances such as the great moral

great work of the preservation of the moral order in a decentralized, disorganized society. Slowly, but surely, it helped Western civilization over one of the hard places of its development.

A hundred instances such as the great moral victory at Canosa, or the quarrel of Boniface and Philip the Fair might be offered in support of this statement, were there any necessity to prove it. The Church did suppress knowledge and hinder intellectual development: but the discoveries of Galileo and Copernicus never made the world any better, and it may not be going too far to hazard the statement that, when the action of the component forces of our civilization is better understood, it will become clear that we are better off to-day because of this interference—since while the moral cement was still wet and unhardened the spread of scientific knowledge and the development of heresy would have tended to overthrow the theological conceptions that were holding the fragments of a broken society together, and again would have anottered it.

By the middle of the eighteenth century the work of Christianity as a social factor was practically over: indeed, for two hundred years it had been turning its attention more and more to the moral guidance of the individual and was letting the larger game alone. The Western world may now be said to have come into possession of its moral consciousness and this is what the Church had accomplished. Of course, this consciousness and this is what the Church had accomplished. Of course, this consciousness was not, any more than it is to-day, acting perfectly, but it had been so developed that it no longer needed the guiding hand of its tutor. Society may now be said to have been safe from any such attempts upon its integrity as characterized the Middle Ages. England for seventy-five years had been enjoying a government in which the people bear an adequate share of the responsibility. In France the last Bourbons were industriously digging the graves into which they were soon to be not gently assis

upon it the wonderful structure was passed. Henceforth all real moral and spiritual progress was to be made without the influence of these ideas. The "saving of souls" now became a political and educational function, not religious: and the gradual perception of

became a political and educational function, not religious; and the gradual perception of this fact is one of the main reasons for the emptying of the churches.

It may be objected that this decay is not yet as evident as it ought to be; but if we study the rise of Christianity in the first century and a half of its existence, we discover that the rate of progress was not greater than that of the decay for a corresponding length of time. Within the past foriv years our knowledge of the origin, destrices and duties of man has become completely revolutionized by the discoveries of natural and economic science. The Protestant sects have practically abandoned any such interpretation of Christian dogma as made religion the force and power that it was. If you discuss this matter with any seminary student, you soon find this out. The Roman Catholic alone of the Churches still holds largely to the old ideas, but its claim that it is as strong as ever, if not stronger, is believed only by its most devout adherents. Look at the power of the ecclesiastical authorities in France at the end of the eighteenth century (for instance in the Calais and La Barre cases, made famous by the splendid interference of Voltaire), and ask yourself how far from possible the exercise of any such power would be to-day.

From the Western mind the idea of Goden being to be worshipped with song or

From the Western mind the idea of God as a being to be worshipped with song or vicarious sacrifice adopted from Greco-Roman ritual is slowly fading—abandoned as an absurdity inherited from the groping ignorance of the infancy of the human soul. Men do not pray, for they recognize in prayer a continued plea to a deity to make exception in their favor of the unalterable law of cause and effect; and as "church" still means the performance of these things, they simply stay away. performance of these things, they simply stay away.

How can men be made to go to church? Surely not by instituting girl ushers, blackboard sermons, roof garden services, or by permitting women to come bareheaded (shades of St. Paul) or men in negligee shirts. The cause of their absonce lies far beyond the efficacy of any such remedies.

TARRYTOWN, June 12.

Did Dr. Burchard Say It? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: You report Gen. G. B. Williams of Indiana, who was on an im

portant committee in the management of the Re-publican national campaign of 1881, as saying that he is willing "to take his solemn oath" that the Rev. Dr. Burchard in his address to James G. Biaine at the now historical reception given the latter on the eve of the election, did not use the words "Rum, manism and Rebellion" in his collation of alleged national perils.

Gen. Williams's memory is at fault. The undersigned was standing in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, not ten feet from Dr. Burchard while the latter was speaking. He used the fatal words. There could

be no mistake. The undersigned had been stump ing during the campaign for Blaine, was intensely interested in the event, was a friend of the gentle man through whose instrumentality Dr. Burchard to speak for the large gathering of New ering old preacher, utterly inexperienced in practical politics, would make some kind of a break.

When the words were apoken, Blaine paird a
little more than usual, if that were possible, and put his hand to his chin. He seemed to be trying to collect himself for a reply to the unexpected situation the words had made. Some of us were hoping, nigh to agony, that Burchard would proper his address so as to give the candidate time long his address so as to give the candidate time to frame an adequate reply. Burchard stopped short: Bleine made no allusion to the three R's. stopped But one good resulted from the defeat of Blaine by Burchard's boomerang. It demonstrated to our civilians that sectarianism as a factor in practical politics is ended forever in the United States. The war for the Union, during which men of all

had taught this latter lesson to the veterans long before the Burchard Incident. A. STEWART WALSH. BROOKLIN, June 18.

denominations of our country stood together in faithful, brave comradeship to die for our flag.

Theophilos Helladiensis

From the Tablet.
Plus X, is not likely to be known in history as Theophilos Helladiensis," yet he is duly qualified to bear that high-sounding appellation, and it is actually inscribed on the bronze bust of him which has recently been exhibited in the gallery of modern art to Rome; for his Hollness is a member of the Roman Arcadia, and had this title conferred on him

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

The Necessity for Great Britain to Demonstrate That It Is an Oriental Power.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The assertion is so frequently made that Great Britain holds India at the point of the sword, that a discussion of the subject at the present time is of considerable interest. From one point of view it is perfectly correct that three hundred millions of people in British India are held under the dominion of a foreign But when we remember that the whole British army in India does not number more than sixty thousand men, covering an enormous territory from the Khyber Pass to Cape Comorin, and from Burma to Soinde, it is very evident there must be something else besides the power of the sword which welds together the British Empire in Hin-

I was in India at the time that Lord Beacons field sent five native regiments to Malta, and when he proclaimed Queen Victoria Empress The whole world laughed at it. If you read Mr. John Morley's "Life of Gladstone" you will see that he treats it as a huge joke. But it was a masterpiece of states-manship and diplomacy. In the first place those regiments at Malta represented disinctive nationalities with which England had built up her empire in India. There were the Sikhs, the war-like Sikhs of the Punjab, the finest soldiers in the world. little Goorkhas, men of the same religion and the same physique as the Japs. There were the Afghans, with long traditions of empire. There were Mahrattas, the historic race who withstood Ahmad Shah at Panipat "if you want to fight us, we will fight you with helped us to build up the Empire of India In the second place, the imperial durba

at Delhi, in January of 1877, represented imperial rule. Royal salutes were given to the leading native princes, and an imperial salute of 101 guns was retained for the Em-Native princes who went up to Delhi as subjects returned as "kings.

"Now," said the semitic Prime Minister of England to the natives of India, "you were England to the natives of India. You were originally conquered by a company of merchants; they seized your lands for commercial gain; but in 1858 the Queen of England assumed the responsibility of government. We do not hold you as a conquered people. We recognize you as an integral part of the Empire, and we want you to stand shoulder to shoulder with us in maintenance of the Empire."

We do not hold you as a conquered people:
We recognize you as an integral part of the Empire, and we want you to stand shoulder to shoulder with us in maintenance of the Empire.

From this position Great Britain cannot recede. There is no sitting on two stools. No European alliance will enable England to hold her position as an Asiatic power.

It all seems strange to the Occidental mind which draws the race line between black and white. But it was not strange to Disraeli. The consolidation of an Oriental empire was just as attractive to the Oriental mind of "Dizzy" as the imperial confederation of the colonies is attractive to the commercial instincts of Joe Chamberlain.

In studying Asia, Disraeli once said, in the House of Commons, "You must study large maps." Yes, and large histories, too. Hindustan is the empire which Alexander yearned to conquer in 327 B. C. Herodotus tells us that previously to this the twentieth satrapy of Persia had included the northwest portion of India. In the year 999 Mamud of Ghuzni made at least twelve expeditions into India and claimed the north portion for the Afghan, and for a pariod of five hundred years Afghan kings held power in India. Jenghis Khan pressed down on the frontier of India in 1219 and claimed it for the Turks, overthrowing the Afghan kings at Panipat and founding the Moghal Empire. The Mahrattas established their power in 1e27. It was about this time that Hindustan became the arena for European adventure and the East India Company, merely as a commercial institution held rule, until on the first of November, 1858, the Honourable East India Company gave place to the Queen of England. Company gave place to the Queen of England and in the year 1877 Queen Victoria became the field for the conqueror. And Great Britain no more holds Hindustan has for ages been the field for the conqueror. And Great Britain no more holds Hindustan hardon at the point of the sword than any of the former dyn sties. If Great Britain as an Oriental power, regard Great Britain as an Orienta

min Disraell, who foresaw, what no other statesman had clearly foreseen, that England was only great in the councils of the world as an Oriental power.

This great Empire is now the brightest jewel in King Edward's crown and its possibilities are immense. But there must be no hesitation on the part of Great Britain as to the side which she will take in the present struggle. If the natives of India suppose for a moment that there is an understanding between Great Britain and other European nations for the disnemberment of China they will undoubtedly regard the naval and military prowess of Japan as an evidence that the Oriental can take care of himself.

Let Great Britain take care that she is on the right side, otherwise there will be a perfect confagration throughout Asia, and the imperial and paternal government of King Edward as Emperor of India will crumble to the dust.

to the dust.

In a word, Great Britain must unceasingly remind the native princes of India that she has built up the Empire with their aid and has retained it through their loyal support, and that it is not with the power of the sword, the sword of conquest, that England looks for defence, but to the loyalty of the natives of India.

ORIENTALIST. NEW YORK June 17

The Chewing-Gum Supplement.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Whenmy heart goes out to the brother who remained at home and behaved himself. When he says plaintively, "Thou never gavest me a kid to make merry with my friends," his grievance is at once pathetic and convincing. and the father's answer is not strictly ingenuous. He says, "All that I have is thine," but to be truthful he should say, "All that I have will be thine some day if thou survives me"-which puts a very different face on the

This has been recalled to me by certain showy posters that have caught my eye re-cently. I have been a buyer and constant reader of THE SUN for years, but never have received with it anything but its own solid information and sparkling wit. No chromos, no parlor organ, no cut-out toys for the children, no history of the universe, no cigarettes, no free chewing gum. One of your esteeme contemporaries has just risen to the height of chewing gum, and is providing it for all its readers, which prompts me to quote to you the words of the prodigal's brother: Thou never gavest me a quid to make merry with my friends."

If you have any ambition to be progressive, you should consider the elevating influence chewing gum, and strive accordingly to lift your readers to a higher intellectual plane. The human jaw is the nearest thing to perpetual motion that nature has produced. It will move, and if it has nothing substantial to move against, it will utter words, words, words!-as Hamlet says, and we all know fragrant and elastic gum between the jaws. and then, without a stoppage that break something, you have a beautiful contemplative silence, which not only is a boon to those that otherwise must listen, but—as you will see, if you study the face of a gum-chewer—enables his soul to descend into the profoundest depths of the philosophy of

For once, a-prodigal contemporary has got the start of you in providing for the intelle tual needs of the great reading public. If you could only follow its example, as your own pages grow brighter year by year, no doubt you would enable your readers to keep up with you in quicker comprehension and wider grasp of thought.

The Far East is predominant in the Bookierer Magazine for July. There are articles with many illustrations on Tibet, on China, on the Oriental collections of the late Prof. Maxwell Sommerville. and on the Filipinos at St. Louis, besides sundry Japanese pictures. The Corcoran collection is described with colored pictures, and an article is given to Franz von Lembach. A "chantey" of the Flying Dutchman and a short story are among the

CAN THE DEMOCRACY WIN?

The Hon. Adoniram J. Warner of Ohio States the Case From His Point of View TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Democratic party can hope to elect a President only by a union of all the elements of the party. Talk, therefore, of ignoring or driving out this element or that, is extremely foolish and reflects personal feeling rather than sound judgment. The elements of the party can be united only with a strong, conservative candidate and on a platform so broad so thoroughly Democratic and so scientifically sound on all leading issues, that no one who or wants to be a Democrat, can have a valid course neither Mr. Bryan nor Mr. Cleveland can command the full party vote. Mr. Cleveland could no more hope to be elected than of Democrats-not Populists-and they are vote for Mr. Cleveland again. They believe he needlessly broke up the party during his last term as President and that he always was more a Republican than a Democrat and of the two Republicans they prefer Roose-

velt on a straight Republican platform.

The platform cannot be a dodge or merely a goody-goody platform-in favor of every-thing good and opposed to everything bad It must be explicit on leading issues: on the money question, the tariff question, and the trust question, and on our foreign policy. It may be thought that Democrats cannot agree on the money question. The writer believes that they can, and his experience in the convention at Columbus, Ohio, confirms him in that belief. There are two facts which, clearly announced, it is believed, will command the assent of Democrats generally.

First, following the demonstization of silver in 1873 the want of an adequate supply of metallic money resulted in a continued increase in the purchasing power of money and a corresponding fall of prices. No econ

Secondly, the increased production of gold is now affording a necessary supply of standard money to provide a stable and secure foundation for our money system. No silver man can deny this fact. It is the difference between \$10,000,000 a month and \$30,000,000 or \$35,000,000. And this is the situation we are to deal with now.

Democrats have always agreed about paper

money, that it should be subjected to such control and regulation by the general Government as will insure at all times its ready con-vertibility into coin, and, of course, they will oppose the issue of so-called "asset currency, which would be certain to result in alternate

inflation and panic.

As an international question, the silver question remains an important one. It is apparent to everybody that trade between remain hampered and uncertain until a ratio between the currencies of such countries is made definite and certain by international agreement. If the United States can promote such international action, it ought to

Our position on the tariff question cannot be for absolute free trade. We must have revenue, and the consequences of imposing a tariff on anything must be taken into account; but when tariffs are placed so high as to foster or shelter combinations and trusts that clog trade, they should be cut down. Perhaps, in the aggregate, railway discriminations have done more to build up monop olies than tariffs; but it does not follow that war should be made on railroads. When the Interstate Commerce Act was up in the House of Representatives, the writer, as a member of the House Committee on Commerce, in-sisted that the two things to be simed at were. first, reasonable rates, and, second, to pre vent unjust discriminations, and it is believed that railroads themselves have lost far more

in the long run by unjust discriminations than they have ever gained.

But, to sum all up, with a platform Democratic and sound, and a statesman for a candi-date who believes in the administration of government as required by the Constitution and the laws of the land, and not a coar, the party can win; but the result will turn not only on the choice of men, but, in no small degree, on the principles and policies the men

MARIETTA, Ohio, June 15.

EDUCATION AND MOTHERHOOD. An Argument That the Higher Education Makes Women Physically Stronger.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It must be surprising to many when a man of these times speaks against the hig women, as did Dr. A. L. Smith recently, at the Atlantic City medical convention.

He is reported to have said that higher education for women is unwise and unjustifiable. because it makes the duties and privileges of motherhood distasteful. I think it is apparent to the careful observer that the narrow-minded and frivolous woman shows the nost marked distaste for the duties of mother hood, not the educated woman. The in-stinct for motherhood and the love of children are too deeply inherent in every true woman's nature to be easily supplanted by opposing interests or desires, even should

woman's nature to be easily supplanted by opposing interests or desires, even should higher education create opposing interest, which the writer does not believe.

When the president of a leading college for women teaches her girls that the greatest calamity which can happen to them is never to have a child and the next greatest calamity to have only one, it is evident that at least one college full of girls is having the instinct of motherhood well fostered.

As to the health of the modern college girl, it is as a rule superb. Sensible dress and living, with moderate hours for study, long vacations and athletics, furnish a period of excellent preparation for whatever life to which she is afterward called. She is by far the superior, physically and mentally, of the stay-at-home girl who dabbles at household tasks, sews a little, reads a little, has no broad interests in life and simply waits for some man to marry her.

If the girls of our time are not of that robust stock that could produce a dozen children, it is because those pioneer mothers of ours exhausted their vitality in doing too much and did not hand down to their daughters and granddaughters the wonderful strength they possessed.

If brain development is as detrimental to the interests of motherhood as Dr. Smith claims, why shuld it not be in some degree

If brain development is as detrimental to the interests of motherhood as Dr. Smith claims, why should it not be in some degree detrimental to fatherhood?

The girl who is endowed with good health to begin with, may develop her powers of mind without detriment to her body: and every fine, noble idea which she assimilates will make her the better woman, and consequently the better mother. She will undertake the duties of wife and mother with as great love and far more intelligence than her sisters of untutored minds. She will see the broad, deep meaning of life as they can never see it: she will be to her husband and children, not a mere cook and washwoman but a companion of intellect and culture.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE AND MOTHER.

Suggests an Andrew H. Green Park. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of the rojects in which the late Andrew H. Green was in ton Bridge, in the space enclosed by Boscobel avenue, Featherbed lane and Macomb's road. It is a wooded tract of about fifty acres, admirably adapted for park purposes and on the highest ground in that section of the Borough of The Bronx. It is a locality associated with the life work of Mr. Green, and it is to him we owe the magnificent Washington Bridge and other improvements in its vicinity.

What better memorial could there be than the establishment of an Andrew H. Green Park with be seen the whole length of Washington Bridge from the heights around as well as by thousand who pass in their travels to and fro over Washing ton Bridge and the highways leading to it"

NEW YORK, June 18. Shall Coney Island Be "Surf City"? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the name of Coney Island is to be changed, why "Surf City "City" connotes everything one wants to get away from in going to the shore, and the compound surgests the name of many a railroad station in the Middle West, where the farmer granting right way has been allowed the privilege of naming the station, and for fear that the water tank and sale, would not be recognized as a city, has dubbed "Hervey City," "Smith City," dec. "Surf" surges the surge of the sea and "Island" the compile separation from the real city, so why not "Su Isle," or if that has a suggestion of "servile," "Su

Island" has the cool, billowy tone.
"Surf City"! We gods, think of seeing such a
repellent name on all the advertisements summer NEW YORK, June 18.